

KAISER DISSOLVES REICHSTAG.

OPEN WAR NOW BETWEEN EMPEROR AND HIS PEOPLE.

Break Came When Budget to Carry On Unpopular Campaign in Southwest Africa Was Rejected—Nation Aroused by Soldiers' Inhuman Treatment of Natives.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The Reichstag to-day rejected the supplementary credits for South Africa and Chancellor Prince von Bismarck thereupon read an imperial message dissolving the Reichstag.

The Kaiser and his Government are now at open war with a large section, may be a majority, of the German nation. The storm had long been lowering and in the last few days it became merely a question of when and how it would burst.

THE SUN's despatches for some time past have reflected the grave unrest of the nation and the dissatisfaction with the imperial policy in many directions. The discontent finally focused itself upon the colonial policy. The profligate, costly and inglorious war against the natives of German Southwest Africa, of which a great proportion of the nation is heartily sick, especially excited antagonism and it has now led to a vote in the Reichstag hostile to the Government's policy.

The recent revelations in Parliament and the press of the inhuman treatment of the natives of southwest Africa by the greatly tried German troops fomented public anger, which was not appeased by palliative speeches by members of the Government.

But this was only part of the irritant. The Government, as already reported in these despatches, asked the Reichstag to grant a supplementary estimate of 25,200,000 marks to carry on the war in the rebellious colony. This demand, chiefly through the defection of the powerful Centre (Catholic) party from the Government, was rejected by the budget committee two days ago, and an acute political crisis, which has thrilled the whole empire, immediately arose.

In the interval between the committee's action and the submission of the vote to a plenary sitting of the Reichstag the Government did its utmost to convert the recalcitrant Deputies and with sufficient success to make it doubtful whether the Reichstag would not, as it has often done, reverse the committee's decision and vote the sum, which all the official experts declared was the minimum amount compatible with the vital interests of the empire.

It was well understood that the crucial question, besides involving the parliament's approval or disapproval of the conduct of colonial affairs, covered also a decision whether the predominant Centre party should retain the influence it has long held in the management of colonial affairs. The speeches of Chancellor von Bismarck and Director Dernburg of the Colonial Office had left no doubt. Issue was clearly joined as between the Government and the Centre party and the division which was to seal the fate of the colonial vote was also to decide which of the combatants must give way.

The extreme importance of to-day's proceedings was evidenced by the unusually large attendance of members of the Reichstag as well as by the presence of the Chancellor and Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior, War and Finance, while the public galleries were packed with eager spectators. There was a general feeling of extreme tension proportioned by recognition of the magnitude of the question at issue.

Chancellor von Bismarck, who has never recovered full vigor since his recent illness, manifested despite his best efforts a nervous excitement. Immediately after the result of the proceedings of the budget committee had been reported by Dr. Spahn, the leader of the Centre party, the Chancellor rose amid tense excitement and said that the bill for the estimate which was now before the House had been subjected to the most careful scrutiny by all competent authorities, who agreed that the demands were absolutely indispensable if the colony were to be preserved.

He declared the proposal to make a provision that would necessitate a considerable reduction in the number of troops in southwest Africa could not be accepted, as it would hinder the execution of military plans.

The result would not consist solely of the loss of the southwestern Protectorate, but also in endangering the central and northern colonies and provoke a general revolt against white rule. A small force could not cope with such a movement.

"We should then," said the Chancellor, "have to face the question whether we should reconquer the colony, with disproportionate sacrifices, or lose it forever. It is a question of a last effort to restore permanent peace and security for our colonies. If we finish at this last sacrifice we become guilty of a grave omission and of a sin against the nation."

"I cannot believe that the Reichstag will take a resolution equally regrettable and serious from a military, financial, political and national point of view. Should I be mistaken in this respect, I, as the responsible director of the affairs of the Empire, would not be in a position to face the German people and history and sign such a capitulation."

Notwithstanding the suppressed excitement, which seemed sometimes to shake his body, the Chancellor seldom spoke better. His sentences were delivered with great determination and seriousness in clear, forcible language. The speech made a deep impression. The Conservatives, National Liberals and other governmental adherents, loudly applauded it, many in the public galleries joining them.

A three hours debate followed, in which the Centrists, through their spokesmen, Herr Roeren, made it clear that they were not affected by the Chancellor's appeal, and that they would maintain uncompromising hostility.

The Chancellor wound up the discussion, renewing, amid intense silence, his warning that the honor and prestige of the nation were at stake. Germany, he said, would be disgraced in the eyes of foreign nations if she abandoned the campaign and acknowledged defeat at the hands of a horde of barbarian rebels. He concluded by intimating that the Reichstag would be immediately dissolved if the Government were defeated.

The House then proceeded to vote on

motion introduced by the People's party proposing that the Government undertake to reduce the troops in southwest Africa after April from 8,000 to 4,000. This was rejected by only six votes.

Then the crucial division was taken, each Deputy answering yes or no from his seat to a challenge from the President's rostrum. As the numbers piled up and it became obvious that the majority either way would be extremely narrow the excitement became feverish, and when Count von Bismarck, the President, announced the vote as 178 to 188, leaving the Government in a minority of ten, relief from the silence came in an outburst of indescribable confusion. The Government partisans loudly denounced the Clericals, who mainly sat silent, while the Socialists stood waving handkerchiefs and cheering in delirious delight. The spectators joined in the din.

When the pandemonium had subsided Chancellor von Bismarck arose, and opening a portfolio which he had handled nervously throughout the sitting withdrew a document. He said:

"Gentlemen, we have an Imperial message to read to you."

Thereupon, in accordance with Parliamentary etiquette, every one rose amid a torrent of cheers and hand clapping, in which even the reporters joined. The Chancellor then read a formal statement that the Emperor in the name of the confederated governments dissolved the Reichstag. As soon as he had concluded the Chancellor turned and left the chamber, followed by the members of the Cabinet. Then Count von Bismarck called for three cheers for the Kaiser, and the eleventh Parliament of the German Empire dispersed amid deafening noise and confusion.

The constitution prescribes that a new Reichstag must be elected within sixty days and reassemble within ninety days from dissolution.

The Kaiser returned to Potsdam this evening from a hunting trip. A special edition of the semi-official *North German Gazette* declares that the decision to dissolve the Reichstag amounts to an electoral challenge to the Centre party, whose long continued bond with the Government is formally broken. The elections are practically appealed to fight for the country and wellpitt against the selfish party interests of the Centrists.

It is impossible at the moment to offer an serious forecast as to the outcome of the day's momentous events. The antagonistic parties are for different reasons elated at the opportunity for appealing to the country. The supporters of the Government seem to be confident of their ability to overpower the Clericals and return to power with a solid majority that will enable them to ignore the hitherto predominant Centre. There is much talk by Government partisans of a revival of the Kulturkampf, with an ultimate result similar to that just reached in France.

On the other hand it is, of course, possible that the Kaiser and the Chancellor have seriously miscalculated the situation. At present the feeling among an immense section of the electors through the empire is so radical, almost revolutionary, as to make it practically certain that the new Reichstag will show a large, perhaps overwhelming, increase in the Socialist and other Opposition groups, which in case the Government will be driven to acknowledge that waltzpolitik is not in accordance with the desires of the nation.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—English correspondents in Berlin very generally remark upon the evil influence the Ultramontane Clericals, forming the Centre party, have exerted on German politics. One correspondent says it is anomalous that the Clericals by virtue of their numerical strength in the Reichstag should be able to exercise decisive political power in a Protestant country like Germany. The Ultramontanes, who like the Centre party have once more demonstrated that they place their own party interests above the higher interests of the empire.

The Ultramontanes in Germany, as in every other country, are indeed nothing more than agents of a foreign Power. The result of Thursday's division revealed the disquieting fact that these reactionary clerical forces, which regard the Pope as their ruler, are able to exert decisive influence in a matter closely affecting the vital interests of a great European Power.

In recent years the Ultramontanes have generally supported the Government, selling their votes for political concessions of all kinds. Herr Dernburg, Director of the Colonial Office, terminated these friendly relations when he exposed the pernicious influence exercised on the colonial policy by the intriguing clerical deputies.

Another correspondent says, if the Kaiser secures a Reichstag which will enable the Government to act with full independence, Germany is altogether likely to become a center of another Kulturkampf against the Catholic Church, rivaling in bitterness and determination the relentless campaign France is now waging against the Pope. Only one-third of Germany's sixty million inhabitants are Catholic, but this minority, by standing together in a solid phalanx for the selfish political interests of the Church, has for decades been like a millstone around the neck of the entire nation. The Government will not make atonement for the issue of the election, but it will be the issue in the public mind.

The correspondent adds:

"Out of the colonial hurricane which ended to-night the form which looms largest is that of Herr Dernburg, the belligerent American trained banker, whose fearless broadsides at the arrogant Catholic majority have been notoriously the incentive the Government required to fight a decisive battle."

FATAL SMASH AT CROSSING.

Assistant Superintendent Walker of the Col. and Erie Railroad Run Down by Train.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 13.—While John Walker, an assistant superintendent on the large country estate of Col. William Jay at Bedford, was driving to-day across the tracks of the Harlem railroad to Golden Bridge with his wife and nine-year-old daughter, his carriage was struck by an express train. Mr. Walker died in the White Plains Hospital from his injuries. His wife and daughter, who were tossed about twenty feet, escaped with bruises. The horse was killed and the carriage was smashed.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker were on their way home after making some holiday purchases for their daughter and they failed to hear the rumble of the express, which crashed into their rig just as the horse was in the middle of the track. The crossing is not protected by watchmen.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

Its purity has made it famous.—Ad.

PRIEST AND WOMAN BOTH DEAD.

PROBABLY VICTIMS OF GAS IN A LODGING HOUSE.

Rev. C. S. Quinn, Recently at Atlantic Highlands, and Mollie Kiley, Rectory Housekeeper, Passing as Man and Wife, Found Dead—Had a Wife Elsewhere.

A man and a woman, dressed in their night clothing, were found dead in a room on the third floor of a lodging house at 278 East Eighteenth street yesterday morning. Gas was flowing into the room from a partially opened cock beneath the gas jet, which was lighted and burning low.

Mrs. Henry Walker, the landlady, immediately notified the Coroner's office. Coroner Acritelli found the body of a man about 35 years old lying across the bed with the feet resting on the floor and the arms spread out across the tumbled bedding. The woman's body was huddled on the floor between the bed and the washstand. Her legs were drawn up and her hands clenched as if she had died in pain. She seemed to be about 25 years old.

Hanging across the headboard of the bed was a priest's coat and stole, both embroidered with gold thread. A cascock and surplice were thrown over a chair. About the man's neck was a small ascular. The Coroner found on a small table a half empty flask of whiskey and a glass containing whiskey and water. Behind the window curtain on the ledge of the window there was a heavy rattle and lead shotgun.

In a trunk was a quantity of silver forks and a small individual soap tureen. These pieces, about ten in all, were marked with various names, "O'Farrell," "Everett House" and "Hotel Bartholdi" being the marks on most of the pieces. Two of them had initials only.

A watch with a gold cross charm and bearing on the inside of the back case the inscription "Charles S. Quinn" was found in the pocket of a waistcoat hanging on a chair. Among the woman's effects was a small ring set with chip diamonds.

Mrs. Walker, the landlady, said that a week ago last Tuesday the man, who gave his name as Charles S. Quinn, called to see her and engaged the room, to be held for him and his wife until the following week. Quinn and the woman came to the house on Tuesday last, she said, and they took up their abode in the room. She saw little of them. The last time she saw the woman alive was on Wednesday night when Mrs. Walker came down stairs and asked Mrs. Walker to lend her a couple of teacups and some spoons, saying that she wanted to brew some tea for herself and her husband.

Coroner Acritelli did not think that gas enough had escaped to cause asphyxiation and he ordered an autopsy and may have the whiskey analyzed.

When the Coroner came to examine the letters and papers found in the effects of the dead man and woman, he found letters addressed to the Rev. Father Charles S. Quinn, St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., and to Miss Mollie Kiley, St. Agnes's rectory, Atlantic Highlands. Further examination of the papers showed that until a recent date the Rev. Charles S. Quinn had been acting as an assistant in St. Agnes's parish under the Rev. William J. O'Farrell, and one document, prepared in the handwriting of Father Quinn, alluded to Mollie Kiley as the housekeeper of St. Agnes's rectory.

A telegram addressed to Miss B. Kiley, St. Agnes's Church, Atlantic Highlands, and sent from the Hotel Bartholdi in this city on December 11, read:

"Come on to-day at 12:14 from there. Will meet you. Paid answer, QUINN."

One typewritten sheet marked "copy" was a letter addressed to the Rev. Father Carroll of St. Agnes's Church, New York, written from the Hotel Bartholdi on November 30. This letter, after saying that there had been a great deal of misunderstanding over money matters in St. Agnes's parish, continued:

"In the first place there is a misunderstanding regarding the signing of checks by me. Now, all the checks I signed I did so by the full authority of the pastor, the Rev. William J. O'Farrell, and a witness, his housekeeper, Bridget Kiley."

In the signing of all those checks there are only two checks made out to me; one was made out and signed by Father O'Farrell in person, and this was made out for me on occasions and also to his housekeeper, who has witnessed the transaction. This check was for \$200.

The letter continued to state that the check for \$375, which was signed with the name Charles S. Quinn, was made out at the express wish of Father O'Farrell. Because of his feebleness Father O'Farrell was unable to sign the check and had requested Father Quinn to attach his own signature. This check, the letter said, was to repay the writer for his services. He had served the parish twenty-five Sundays and Father O'Farrell, the writer said, had fixed the salary at \$15 a Sunday. This check was also signed with the housekeeper, Molly or Bridget Kiley, as a witness.

An anonymous letter was found among the papers containing the letter to Father Carroll. It was scrawled in a coarse hand on a bit of paper and read:

"Dear Father: I am just writing you these few lines to let you know you must look out for yourself. Father, you bettr go to the Bishop and see is the \$400 on the check good. If you make a mistake tell him you asked for Doctor and Father O'Farrell paid you for his head. I would explain the whole thing and would not spare the O'Farrells. You must try and square your self, and also tell them why you did not report of him being sick."

Father Quinn had evidently forwarded a copy of the letter he sent to Father Carroll to Bishop McFall of Trenton, for in the effects of the dead man there was found the following letter to the Rev. Charles S. Quinn dated December 8:

Your letter to me and to Father Carroll are at hand. I haven't had time to investigate the affairs of St. Agnes Church, indeed, it will be impossible to arrive at satisfactory results until the new rectory is placed in charge, which will be Sunday week.

As soon as I am acquainted with the real condition of affairs I will hear your side of the case and give you your facts. Very sincerely, JAMES A. McFALL, Bishop of Trenton.

P. S.—The signing of those checks with Quinn and Kiley.

Continued on Second Page.

NEW SWISS PRESIDENT.

Points Out How Our Relations With His Country Might Be Improved.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 13.—Edouard Muller of Bern, Vice-President of the Federal Council, has been elected President of the Confederation for 1907, succeeding M. L. Furrer of Zurich. M. Renner has been elected Vice-President of the Council.

They are the first magistrates of the Confederation and are elected by the Federal Assembly in joint session of the National and State councils for the term of one year. The custom is to elect the Vice-President to the Presidency, in which office he luxuriates on a salary of \$2,700 a year.

M. Muller to-day discussed with the correspondent of THE SUN Switzerland's relations with the United States. First, expressing sincere admiration for the great sister republic and its President, M. Muller said:

"There are only two points on which the relations of the two countries might be improved. These are the commercial and emigration questions, and these matters which perhaps cannot be arranged by the United States consensually. We have an active trade with the United States as much as with France. Last year we exported \$5,000,000 worth of goods to the United States and received \$11,400,000 worth, but while we paid about 50 per cent. of the value of our goods in duties we only raised a very small import duty in Switzerland on American goods under a commercial treaty between Switzerland and the United States seems desirable."

"As regards emigration we have had a great deal of trouble. I recognize the right of the American Government to make selection among intending immigrants and I endorse its views on that matter. The fault lies, of course, in the first place with the emigration agencies, which ought to act more conscientiously, and in the second place with the immigrants themselves, who frequently fail to obtain the information placed at their disposal by the Swiss bureau of emigration."

"I do not agree with the pessimists who believe that the United States has reached the zenith of its prosperity. I have a deep conviction that the United States will be the nation of the future."

"I do not share the apprehensions felt in some quarters of an impending conflict between the United States and Japan. It amounts to this: Japan, fresh from her war with Russia, cannot entertain the idea of another conflict. Her finances would not permit it and a long time must elapse before Japan is sufficiently prosperous to again think of warlike ventures."

W. K. VANDERBILT, JR., DUCKED.

Auto Whose Axle Broke Sent Him Flying Into Success Lake.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was driving on Wednesday evening along the public highway through his place at Great Neck, L. I., in a forty horse-power Mercedes. There was no one with him but his driver. This is the highway which Mr. Vanderbilt has been trying to have shut off to the public. Failing in this he has shut it off from the grounds of his estate, which lie on both sides of it, by an iron picket fence about ten feet high. This fence also separates the road from Success Lake, the deep pond on the estate. For most of the distance it runs beside the pond. The Mercedes was built with a racing body but mounted with a heavy tonneau. While it was whizzing along at a high speed, luckily opposite that part of the lake where there is no top foot fence, the front axle broke. Mr. Vanderbilt was sent flying and fell in the lake about twelve feet from the shore. There was a little thin ice on the water, but he had no difficulty in making his way back to shore through the shallow water. He was not hurt.

He found the chauffeur dazed from being thrown to the ground beside the road but otherwise unhurt. The auto was hauled to the garage on the Vanderbilt estate for repairs. The only damage was the broken axle and a broken lamp and \$100 will put the machine in order again. Mr. Vanderbilt visited the Mercedes store yesterday and ordered another axle.

CAR SMASHES AMBULANCE.

Dr. Albert Mortally Hurt and Driver's Arm and Leg Broken.

While returning from a call to the Brighton Beach railroad yards at Avenue J early last evening a Kings County Hospital ambulance was struck by a southbound Ocean avenue car at Ocean avenue and Avenue J. Dr. Albert, Martin Burk, the driver, and Charles Griffin, the patient, were hurled from the ambulance. Dr. Albert has a possible fracture of the skull and internal injuries. He probably will die. Burk's right leg and left arm were broken and his head cut open. Griffin, the patient, who had his foot crushed by a rail while at work in the railroad yard, escaped without further injury.

The injured men were taken to the Kings County Hospital in another ambulance. The ambulance which the car hit was reduced to kindling wood. The horse was killed. The names of the motorman and conductor of the car were taken, but no arrests were made.

BITTEN BY WOODRUFF'S BEAR.

The Suit for \$10,000 Damages Begins at a Special Night Session of Court.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Fully one-half of the audience were women at the special night session of the Supreme Court held in the case of William Irwin against Timothy L. Woodruff for \$10,000 damages, the plaintiff having been bitten by Mr. Woodruff's bear. The prominence socially of Mrs. T. L. Woodruff and Mrs. John Woodruff drew many well gownned women to the court house.

Counsel for the plaintiff, P. M. Fitzgerald, opened the case and told how Irwin had helped the members of the house party to take a picture of the bear which bit him, saying that Mr. Woodruff was liable, as he kept a vicious wild beast.

Irwin was then called and made a somewhat dense though willing witness. Senator White objected, as he said the witness was being led. Witness exhibited his leg to the jury, let them see his wounds.

On the cross-examination Senator White succeeded in tangling the witness on several points and several lively tilts took place between counsel.

The interesting testimony will come to-morrow when Mr. Woodruff, Mrs. John Woodruff and members of the house party will testify. It is expected that what has become known as the "Timmy bear" will rival the popular "Teddy bear."

Try Gold & Black Label 1, 2 & 3 Crown Sherries of A. R. Ruiz & Hermanos, Jersey, Spain.—Ad.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the big game famous.—Ad.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING DEAD.

THE PRESIDENT ACQUIRES IN ITS TAKING OFF.

And Will Issue a New Order to the Public Printer—The Death Warrant Was Offered by the House Committee on Printing and Was Unanimously Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Simplified spelling, the cherished dream of Brander Matthews, Andrew Carnegie and Josh Billings, not to mention the President, is to be no more. After a brief but bitter struggle to supplant the spelling of the fathers, it is, by the action of the House to-day, dead as far as the Government of the United States is concerned. It will take its place among the things which were but which are not, and slink quietly into innocuous desuetude.

After having been an apple of much tumultuous discord in the legislative arena for the last two weeks its taking off to-day was most peaceful, so much so that it was almost pitiful. Even the President, its sponsor, had been obliged to acquiesce in its death, and within a day or two he will issue another proclamation regarding its demise.

The end of simplified spelling and the resumption of the old style came at the close of to-day's session of the House. Representative Landis of Indiana, chairman of the House Committee on Printing, arose in his seat just before the adjournment and offered a simple resolution to the effect that "it is the sense of the House that hereafter in the printing of House documents or other publications used by law or ordered by Congress, or either branch thereof, or emanating from any executive department or bureau of the Government, the House printer should observe and adhere to the standard of orthography prescribed in generally accepted dictionaries of the English language."

When the clerk read the resolution and there was a pause for reply it seemed for a moment that there was to be neither a patting nor word of farewell to phonetic spelling.

The Speaker was about to put the question on the adoption of the resolution to a vote when Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, the champion of simplified spelling in the House, arose and pronounced the eulogy over the corpse. Mr. Gillett said that while he was willing that the resolution should be adopted he wanted it understood that he had not in any way changed his opinion as to the advisability of the adoption of the simplified form. He realized, however, the necessity of having a uniform system of spelling in public documents and the confusion which would result by the use of two forms. If it was the sense of the House that the old style should be maintained he would move the adoption of the resolution.

The motion was put by the Speaker and carried without a dissenting vote.

The resolution was drafted this afternoon by Mr. Landis and Mr. Perkins of New York after the former had had a conference on the subject with the President. The President assured Mr. Landis that if it was the sense of the House that the old form of spelling should be maintained in public documents he would issue an order to the public printer directing its use. This will end the matter as far as the Government publications are concerned.

LAWYER HOLLISTER IN JAIL.

Accused of Embezzlement and of Hiding His Infant Son From His Mother.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Dec. 13.—In default of \$3,000 bail Thomas Lloyd Hollister, a New York lawyer residing in Franklin street, was committed to the county jail to-night by Recorder George Cadmus on a charge of embezzlement preferred by Etta C. Townsend. Miss Townsend said that Hollister had collected money, had concealed the fact from her and deposited the money with a trust company to his own credit. Counsel for the complainant asked that the bail be made \$3,000, saying the prisoner also had taken his fifteen-month-old child, Thomas, from the house and secreted it somewhere, and that in the event of bail being fixed to cover the loss of the child, the accused would jump his bond and then the child never would be found.

When Hollister returned to his home without a child yesterday his wife left the house and sought refuge at the home of her brother, Walter P. Vesie, a New York banker living in Oakland avenue. Efforts to get Hollister to tell where the child was were unsuccessful. This afternoon Mrs. Hollister stripped the house of the furniture while her husband was located in the county jail. She said that back of her there is a conspiracy against him on the part of his wife and family.

CHILD LABOR CONVENTION.

Dr. Felix Adler, Senator Beveridge and Jane Addams, Deliver Addresses.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—The third annual meeting of the National Child Labor Committee opened at Music Hall to-night with 200 delegates and an audience of about 3,000 persons, mostly from labor and religious circles.

Dr. Felix Adler of New York was chairman. He spoke on "The Attitude of Society Toward the Child as an Index of Civilization."

Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, spoke on "A National Children's Bureau and a National Investigation of the Labor of Women and Children."

Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana spoke on "Child Labor and the Nation."

STABLE TO BECOME BANK.

East Side Building to Be Remodeled for E. J. Ferrara.

Plans have been filed for remodeling the three story blacksmith shop and stable at 406 East Thirtieth street into a banking house and residence.

A safe deposit vault will be installed in the cellar of the altered building and the upper floors of the changed stable will contain a library and nursery in addition to the living rooms. The improvements are to be made for E. J. Ferrara of E. J. Ferrara & Co., bankers, and are to cost \$5,000.

Carnegie Gives \$50,000 Conditionally to Kansas College.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 13.—President Plann of Washburn College, a Congregational school, who returned to-day from the East, announced that Andrew Carnegie has offered to give the college a second \$50,000 for its endowment fund provided the total endowment reaches \$200,000 by January 1, 1908.

FLORIDA AND CAROLINA RESORTS.

Seaboard of the shortest—quickest—pleasantest route. Booklets, etc., 1199 B'way, N. Y.—Ad.

KING OF SWEDEN VERY ILL.

His Condition Described Last Night as Critical.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 13.—King Oscar is seriously ill and to-night his condition is described as critical. He is 77 years old. The King has not been well for some time, and yesterday symptoms of heart weakness, with irregular pulse, appeared. He was rather better this morning, but became worse as the day passed.

"ROOSEVELT OUT OF IT"—BRYAN.

Says He Couldn't Get Another Nomination If He Wanted It.

LINCOLN, Dec. 13.—W. J. Bryan in to-day's *Commonwealth* insists that the Democrats' best chance to win in 1908 arises from the assurances given by President Roosevelt that he will not again be a candidate. Mr. Bryan says:

"The Democrats may as well recognize the situation and prepare for it. In the first place there is no probability or prospect of the President being a candidate again. He has so announced, and it is only fair to him to take his word."

"Even if he desired to be nominated he would have difficulty in securing a nomination. There is a division in the Republican party, and that division extends from the top of the party to the bottom. Mr. Roosevelt's radicalism has displeased the party leaders and his last message has very much aggravated the situation."

"The Republicans who do not favor the President's policies when supported by the Republicans who earnestly oppose a third term would be strong enough to prevent a renomination, so the thought of his nomination can safely be put aside."

"Even if he were nominated it would not be good policy for the Democrats to plan a conservative campaign. If Roosevelt were a candidate it would not only be wise, but necessary for the Democrats to make a radical fight. If the Democrats were to attempt to attack the President for endorsing Democratic ideas it would lose more Democrats than it could gain Republicans."

WON LEGISLATURE SEAT BY LOT.

Loose Alleges Collision in Drawing, So He Will Make a Contest.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 13.—Sheffield Ingalls, son of the late Senator John J. Ingalls, has won a seat in the State Legislature by lot. Ingalls, a Republican, and his opponent, Wilcox, a Democrat, tied on the recent election.

The State Canvassing Board decided by the drawing of straws. State Treasurer Kelly broke off the heads of two matches and announced that the long one was Ingalls and the short Wilcox.